#### Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:10-Way Down East. AMERICAN THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Fidelio and Cavalleria Rusticana.

BIJOU-2-S-18-Sister Mary.

BROADWAY THEATRE-2-S-Ren-Hur.

CASINO-2-S-18-The Singing diff.

CASINO-2-S-18-The Singing diff.

DALY'S THEATRE-2-S-The Mandowres of Jane.

EDEN MUSEE-9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand.

COncert and Chemistograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE-2-15-S-20-The Tyranny of Tears.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-S-Becky Sharp.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-2-S-The Dairy

Farm.

Farm.
GARDEN THEATRE 2-7:45 Cyrano de Bergerac.
GARRICK THEATRE 2:15 8 Sheriock Holmes.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2-The Musketeers 8 Monte HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA-2-8:20-Rogers Brothers HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2:15-8:15 The Girl in the HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2-8:15—A Greek Slave.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2-8-Hofgunst.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNABE HALL—SLD—New York Quartet.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2-5:20—The Elder Miss

Blossom.

KOSTER & BIAL'S -2 - S:15 - Round New-York.

LYCEUM THEATRE -2 - S:30 - Miss Hobbs.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE -2 - S:30 - Make Way for the Ladies.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-S-The Charity Ball.
NEW-YORK THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Vaudeville. PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance. ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—S:15—Hockey Match. WALLACK'S—2:15—S:30—The Ameer.

## Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	5-6
Amusementa	4	10	- 9
Appouncements	- F	1.0	1
Bankers and Brokers	80 <b>2</b>	9	- 6
Bank Reports	** *	- 0	5
Board and Rooms	** #	- 2	1.6
Books and Publications	30 B	7.0	1.6
Books and Publications		10	40.3
Business Chances			- 6
City Hotels		9	9
Country Board		- 2	5.6
Country Property for Sale	3× 3		0.0
Dividend Notices		- 3	- 7
Domestic Situations Wanted		2	-
Dancing Schools	14 2	- 2	9
Drygoods		12	6
Excursions	95 #	- 0	1
Financial Elections	12 2	4	î
Financial Meetings	#	- 17	6
Financial		2	6
Foreclosure Sales		- 2	4
For Sale		- 7	
Help Wanted	** *	- 2	6
Horses and Carriages		2	2
Instruction	- 5		4
Lost and Found	77. 1	7	5-6
Marriages and Deaths	** :	19	2-6
Miscellaneous	4	4	1-2
Ocean Steamers		2	3
Public Notices	5 6	7.	5-6
Railroads	5 5	n	6
Real Estate	· 9	4	2-3
Religious Notices	2	21	2
School Agencies	2	7	- 6
Special Notices	2	8	- 6
Steamboats		2	- 5
Surrogate's Notices		3	2
Teachers	1	7	- 6
Continue Commetption Retox	. 0	- 3	3
Winter Resorts	0	4	5-6
Work Wanted		17.55	

#### Businces Souces.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. r. G. SELLEW

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—Ladysmith still held out on December 7; since November 1 five officers and twenty-six men had been killed in the town; Generals Buller and Methuen are believed to be waiting the arrival of howitzers from England, though a Pretoria dispatch said fighting began at Modder River on Wednesday; the Boers have blown up a railway culvert and cut the telegraph wires at Gras Pan, in the rear of General Methuen. — In the mutiny of native police in Panay, Lieutenant Ledyard, of the Cth Infantry, son of the president of the Michigan Central Railway, was killed; in a fight with insurgents in a mountain pass in Luzon General Young's forces killed twenty-five rebels. — An Italian Deputy has been accused of completely in the surgery of a hearter of Palestre. Young's forces killed twenty-five rebels.

An Italian Deputy has been accused of complicity in the murder of a banker of Palermo.

— One person was killed and three injured by an accident to the "Irish Mail" train at Crewe. England. — General Castro has dispatched troops from Caracas, with orders to try to recapture Maracaibo. — A demonstration in honor of Antonio Maceo at Santiago de Cuba took the form of an outburst of anti-Americanism — The Pope, despite the advice of his physicians, celebrated mass in his private chapel. private chapel

CONGRESS.-The Senate was not in session House. A rule was adopted providing that debate on the Currency bill shall begin on Monday and continue through the week, the final vote to be taken on Monday, December 18; a Committee on Insular Affairs is to be appointed.

DOMESTIC .- A delegation from Washington issued a reply to the address of Representative-elect Roberts; another meeting was held by the committee which is investigatto the address of Captain J. C. Ayres, a being run over by a team. —— Charles Z. Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, has finished his work on the plan to unify the State's educational system, and has submitted the same to the special commissioners. —— The Kentucky Board of State Canvassers will decide in favor of seating William S. Taylor, Republican, as Governor, and the Goebel men will carry the contest to the Legislature. — The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ainsworth, holds that the State funds appor-tioned to New-York City must be turned over to the Board of Education, and not used to reduce taxes. — The extension of the Bound duce taxes. — The extension of the Bound by Railway to Savannah was formally opened by Railway to Savannah was formally opened by the Bound lower.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. ——
The session of the Molineux trial was taken up largely with the testimony of William J. Kinsley, the prosecution's handwriting expert. ——
The Mazet Committee held a secret session to discuss its report to the Legislature; the mem-bers would say little regarding the cause of the adjournment. — Governor Roosevelt spent the day in conferences with various people about canal and other matters. — The American Woollen Company announced that it would raise the wages of its twenty-six thous and would raise the wages of its twenty-six thousand employes 10 per cent on January 1. \_\_\_\_ Justice Gildersleeve refused to make permanent the injunction restraining the city from entering into the Ramapo water contract. \_\_\_\_ The Yale alumni held their annual dinner at Sherry's last

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: degrees; lowest, 34; average, 39%.

ALIENS AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM. It will be unfortunate if the pressure of more urgent questions prevents serious consideration in Congress of President McKinley's renewal of President Harrison's recommendation that an act committed in any State or Territory in violation of the treaty rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country be held to constitute a crime against the United States and be cognizable in the Federal courts. The ivision of powers and duties between the Union and the States under our form of government has repeatedly been the source of temporary friction between the United States and other nations in cases similar to that of the lynching of Italians in Louisiana, which is now in process of diplomatic adjustment, and may give rise to more dangerous complications hereafter. Perhaps the most serious of these controversies was that which led to the recall of Baron Fava in the spring of 1891. It was never doubted here and can scarcely have been doubted in Italy that Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, obtained an easy victory over the Marquis di Rudini in the correspondence which ensued, though that was partly because the Italian Prime Minister at the outset adopted an untenable position, from which he was obliged to effeet an early retreat. But the incident seems to have left a deep impression on the mind of President Harrison, for it was in the following December that he earnestly advised Congress to give the Federal courts jurisdiction over offences against the treaty rights of foreigners

the opinion that "the officers of the State "charged with police and judicial powers in such "cases must, in the consideration of international "suits growing out of such incidents, be regarded "in such sense as Federal agents as to make this "Government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United "States had used its constitutional power to de "fine and punish crimes against treaty rights." In his recent Message President McKinley, after

President Harrison in that Message expressed

domiciled in the United States.

statute establishing Federal jurisdiction for the benefit of allens in civil suits; and he adds this impressive argument:

If such jealous solicitude be shown for alien rights in cases of merely civil and pecuniary import, how much greater should be the public duty to take cognizance of matters affecting the life and the rights of aliens under the settled principles of international law no less than under treaty stipulations in cases of such transcendent wrongdoing as mob murder, especially when experience has shown that local justice is too often helpless to punish the offenders.

It may be forcibly contended in such cases, as it has been heretofore, that a foreign government entering into relations with and accrediting a diplomatic representative to the Government of the United States must be presumed to understand our domestic institutions and to be satisfied to abide by their orderly operation when a cause of complaint is alleged. Nevertheless many public men and private citizens have felt that the mere assertion of that logical presumption did not in embarrassing cases leave the Government of the United States in a wholly dignified and comfortable position. The day following Baron Fava's recall in 1891 Signor d'Arco, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. said, in the absence of the Prime Minister, to Mr. Porter, the American Minister to Italy:

Suppose a doze. American citizens were murdered in an Italian city and we pleaded impotence to punish the murderers because the city in which the murders occurred enjoyed an autonomous form of government. What opinion would you in the United States and what opinion would the citizen would the citizen and what opinion would the citizen would the citizen would the citizen would the citizen would be citizen would be considered. would you in the civilized world at large have in regard to our plea? We have nothing to do with your Constitution. If it is found wanting you must mend it. You know that it is no Constitution worthy of a free civilized country if it does not insure punishment for criminals and protection for the weak. tion for the weak.

This is a somewhat crude expression of a partial view, but it is not without moral force. A tendency to recognize the inconvenient posttion in which the Federal Government may be placed by the limitation of its powers is clearly traced in its habitual readiness to make pecuniary recompense on account of acts of lawless violence committed in any State. No lack of sollcitude and good will can be alleged against the United States in such cases. As Mr. Blaine said, the Government does not permit itself to be unduly hurried, but it is invariably prompt to investigate a complaint and acknowledge a proved injury, and eager to make such reparation as the circumstances suggest. Yet this is not all that it could wish to be able to do. The advisability of bestowing upon it such a measure of jurisdiction and authority as President Harrison and President McKinley have recommended should be attentively considered by Congress.

### THE "CALLED OFFS."

The more the Mazet Committee explains its sudden running away from the reception of further testimony the more ridiculous does it become. It goes far to justifying the contempt which the Tammany men all along expressed for its impartiality and good faith. It puts them at a decided advantage, for whatever sins were brought home to Tammany, hypocrisy was not among them. Mr. Croker and his followers at least had the courage to face their accusers. They frankly avowed that they made politics and business go hand in hand, and they did not, like Mr. Mazet and his associates, make a pretence of high moral principles merely to prove at a crisis that they were shamming virtue. They left sneaking to Mr. Platt and his agents.

We notice that one of the latest excuses is that the committee was trying to discipline Mr. Moss and teach him his place. Mr. Fallows, for instance, is quoted as saying: "I'm not going "to be run by the paid assistant of the Mazet "Committee now or at any other time." Mr. Fallows ought to turn back his memory a few months to the beginning of the work of that meant to do thorough, impartial work and could more than its "paid assistant" just then. The committee gave its pledge to an incredulous world that Mr. Moss was to be absolutely unhampered, and Mr. Moss, with the acquiescence of his employers, announced that he became counsel to the committee only on the promise that he should have full freedom to probe wherever and as deeply as he wished. Words could not have gone further to assure the public that it could trust the committee because it was simply the legal instrument to enable Mr. Moss to use all his experience as a non-partisan reformer for the exposure of wickedness where ever found. If Mr. Moss was then the mere creature of the organization majority in the committee that fact was carefully concealed.

But suppose Mr. Moss was a creature to be

disciplined? What was the serious crime which

so shocked the committeemen that they went and hid their faces? Merely that he wanted to look into telephone, East River Bridge and Queens County matters, and suggested that Senator Platt's testimony was needed? What an interesting confession! What is it that the committeemen know or suspect about these subjects that they consider them too sacred to lay hands upon? Strange, indeed, that they should run away and chide Mr. Moss for his impudence in mentioning them! The more they flounder with their contradictory stories about the adjournment the more clearly everybody sees that the real reason was to block investigation along the lines that Mr. Moss had indicated he would follow. Mr. Mazet seems to realize this, for he says he has decided to stop talking, and that "people can think what they want to." This kind permission has been somewhat anticipated. People thought what they wanted to before election, and failed to send Mr. Mazet back to the Assembly because they thought he was not honestly impartial in his investigation, but, while making pretence of reforming zeal, was really keeping in concealment scandals which Mr. Moss wanted to probe, for fear some barm would be done to Sepator Platt. Perhaps Mr. Mazet has concluded that is the verdict of history, and is prepared to accept it with resignation. But we had not supposed that all of his fellow Republicans on the committee were ready to exhibit themselves as runaways from truth, and have Croker's question, "Why don't you call Platt?" ever dangling derisively

## KENTUCKY DRAGON'S TEETH.

The story of the lynching of a murderer at Maysville, Ky., on Wednesday last was horrible. But it was not the werst that State could afford. There has come since a still more shocking bit of news-worse in its significance and its menace. It comes in the lefter of a leading lawyer | the law of 1890 does apply to such combinations, and citizen of Maysville to the Governor of the State, and is to this effect—that while the people of Maysville are as good as those of any other shocked at the grewsome horrors of the lynching, "they will not take kindly to any attempt to "hold the parties to the transaction to any re-"sponsibility therefor." That, we submit, is the most appalling indictment of the people of Maysville and, by implication, of the whole State of Kentucky that could well be made.

For what is its purport? That the people countenance crime of the most hideous nature and resent any effort to suppress or punish it or to vindicate the law. More than that. The people will not permit any interference with the citing his predecessor's opinion, urges the fur- training of their children in ways of savage manufacturing business on a great scale, but per cent, and in machinery, including forms un-

and nothing less, is the plain meaning of this fecting aliens can be derived from the existing lawyer's declaration. Note the facts: Here purpose, and its stocks may therefore prove was a man who had committed a murder—nothing more, nothing less. He was in the hands of the officers of the law. There was no shadow of doubt that he would promptly be put to death by due process of law. The next relative of his victim solemnly promised to attempt no violence, but to let the law take its course. Then he deliberately broke that promise and organized and led a mob to defy and break the law. The criminal was not merely put to death by the mob. That was not what the mob wanted. It wanted torture. It wanted to gloat for hours over the agonies of a fellow man. It wanted to listen to his shricks of pain, to watch his writhings, to dabble fingers in his blood, to smell the edor of his burning flesh. And it did all that. Not only men did so, but women, too, and little children six years old. Little boys and girls were led by their parents to watch a sight as revolting as any feast of cannibals or torture by Apaches, and were made to participate in the awful work, and received fragments of the tortured body as playthings and keepsakes. There is nothing in Fox's "Book of Martyrs" nor in the history of Indian massacres, nor yet in the most grewsome imaginings of writers of morbid fiction, more irredeemably abominable. And we are told by an indisputable authority whose prepossessions are all in their favor that the people of Maysville will not brook any attempt to call the doers of these horrors to account.

If that be true, and if it be true that the people of Maysville are in this matter as good as those of any other community in the State, then indeed is the soil of Kentucky sown with dragon's teeth. If the boys and girls of to-day are to be trained up to the perpetration of nameless cruelties upon their fellows and inducted into the commission of torture for torture's sake they may as well at once take Caligula and Nero for their patron saints. The name of Kentucky has incorrectly been said to mean "Dark and Bloody Ground." If the ethics of Maysville are to prevail it will come to mean that in earnest and in truth-a ground as dark and bloody as the torture pens of Dahomey.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in South Africa is again becom ing active. Dispatches indicate that heavy fighting has been resumed at the Modder River. By this time a great battle may have been fought, with results of prime importance. There is activity, also, at Ladysmith and along the Orange River-to what effect does not yet appear. Still, the campaign has dragged far more slowly than was anticipated by sanguine Britons. There is no more talk of British troops eating their Christmas dinner in Pretoria. It is now doubtful if that meal is tasted by them on Boer soil. The present prospect is that until some time after Christmas they will be kept busy at the task of clearing British soil of Boer invaders and of relieving besieged British garrisons on British soil. In Natal the Boers have advanced from Charlestown to the Mooi River, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. It will take some time to drive them back. In Cape Colony they have reached and annexed Dordrecht. That place is fifty miles south of the Orange River. It will take some time to i joining the invaders in large numbers. Over at the Modder River the dashing advance of Lord Methuen came to a dead halt a week and more ago, we were told, with Kimberley still twenty miles away. If his advance has now been renewed, even if Kimberley has been or is soon to be relieved, still Mafeking is far beyond. And beyond all these it is a weary march to either Pretoria or Bloemfontein.

Just why the British advance was halted, or apparently halted, does not appear. The British improvement in ten months might have apcensorship can be most efficient when it tries. In the absence of any definite information as to "paid assistant." He may recall that when the General Buller's plans it may be reasonably as- cial record clears away occasion for apprehencommittee first came to New-York it was partic- sumed, first, that he realizes that time is on his | slon. darly anxious to make people believe that it side and against the Boers, and, second, that it is desirable to make his advance simultaneously all not be "called off." Mr. Moss was a good deal along the line. The Boers have a poor commissariat, their discipline is not cohesive and their supplies of ammunition are not inexhaustible and not to be replenished. Delay, therefore, will mean some disintegration of the Boer army and a lessening of its effectiveness. We all remember well how, in our own Civil War, the Southern States suffered much because of their lack of manufactures and their consequent inability to supply their own needs. As for the second point, it seems equally obvious. Had Lord Methuen hurrled right on to Kimberleysupposing him able to do so-he would have relieved that place. But he would also have driven the big Boer army there away and sent it scurrying across country to reinforce the Boers at Dordrecht or around Ladysmith. So if advance were made at any one point beyond all others it would mean a concentration of the Boers at another point. General Buller's game probably is therefore to keep the Boers at all three chief points engaged, to advance upon them as equally as possible at all points, and thus to deprive the Boers of the advantage which their superior mobility is supposed to

> In the mean time it is gratifying to observe two things. One is that stories of inhuman practices on either side are found to be mistaken. The Boers are not, we confidently believe, making a practice of firing on hospitals or ambulances or of using flags of truce for purposes of deceit, nor are the British resorting to anything contrary to the accepted rules of civilized warfare. So far as war can be humane, this is a humane war. The other point is that the horrors of a negro uprising are thus far averted, and danger of them seems now to be remote. Had such an uprising occurred this war would have become one of the most dreadful in all history. Happily the warlike Basutos have been restrained by the British, and the Kaffirs of the Boer States have likewise been kept well in hand. For these things the world may be profoundly thankful. If there must be war it is well that it should be confined within the narrowest possible limits and that its horrors should be mitigated to the utmost possible degree.

give them.

## WHERE THE "TRUSTS" STAND

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Addyston Pipe case, just because it has no real bearing upon the legal status of the many industrial corporations formed within the last year, has a considerable influence in the stock market. This particular combination, it turns out when all the facts are disclosed, had no claim whatever to be an actual consolidation of interests for all purposes, but was essentially a compact of different concerns to control prices, and this in strictly interstate business. That was intended to and actually does make their operations illegal, cannot be disputed even by those who have regarded that act as a mistake community in the State, and while they are But the decision places in clear light the fact that it was not the mere form of organization that made the combination illegal, but the effort to exercise the powers of a monopoly in controlling prices and restricting interstate traffic. At once the question arises, How many of the new consolidations which keep so secret their modes of operation will upon investigation be found guilty of the same offence?

Since no one can know while many concerns are managed with secrecy as they have been,

ther consideration that a precedent for establish- cruelty and cannibalistic lust of blood. That, some degree of risk that the whole organization specified, scales and balances, plates, pipe and nearly or quite worthless. With greater publicity than most of the companies have permitted it is not always possible to know how far there may be confessed in the very contract which brought about a given organization, or in its stipulations with respect to its shareholders, such purposes as bring the organization within the condemnation of the law. The men who would invest in such an enterprise if satisfied as to its legality can explore all its preparatory stages or its contracts, and have no means of ascertaining whether the company has any legal status or has by some faulty act or declaration made itself unlawful and its stocks worthless. If such a collapse of the corporation is a possibility, the investor will pay a much lower price for its securities than it would otherwise be held safe to pay, and the money lender will charge a higher rate on loans with such stocks as collateral security.

Undoubtedly it is the fact that most of the industrial corporations have been soundly and safely organized, and so conducted that they have not disclosed purposes or committed acts hostile to the law. But who can determine whether this is true or not in the case of a particular corporation? Take the Tinplate Company for illustration. If it has been strictly lawful in its organization and its management, except at one point, but has contracted with manufacturers of tinplate making machinery to pre vent the delivery of any such machinery to a possible competitor, so that such manufacturers have in fact been led to refuse sales and deliveries to would-be buyers of different States. who can rest assured that this single contract in restriction of traffic between the States has not rendered the corporation unlawful and exposed it to destructive legal assault?

In form of organization the new corporations which have bought outright all the properties and plants and goodwill of the concerns brought together have completely escaped the prohibitions of the Anti-Trust law. They are not in any sense trusts, and have not conspired nor combined, unless the commission of illegal acts suffices to disclose an unlawful purpose for which the consolidation may be regarded as only a cloak. But it is not difficult to see, in the light of the latest decision of the Supreme Court, that the conduct of the uniting companies may be judicially regarded as casting light upon the objects and nature of the union. In brief, any act of warfare against the welfare of the people may be considered as evidence of the purpose underlying the union, and if that be true the consolidated concerns have not placed themselves beyond the reach of law by an entirely lawful method of consolidation. They have a right to become one and in that manner, but not for the purpose of hiding or shielding any attack upon society.

MANUFACTURED EXPORTS. The strong satisfaction in different branches of trade with the exports in October can hardly be understood by most persons without further information. A long statement recently telegraphed from Washington to various journals showed the exports of leading classes for ten months ending with October this year and last, drive them back so far, especially since the which evidently missed entirely the point that Dutch residents of that region are aiding and gives most satisfaction to the experts in different branches of trade. When the year began contracts for export were being made at prices about as low as those of last year, and these contracts at such prices caused a large part of the exports in the ten months compared with last year. Yet such returns cast no light on the all important question whether the expansion of manufactured exports has been stopped by the advance in prices or is likely to stop. Owing to the early contracts at low prices great peared, in spite of material decrease in the later months, after prices had risen. But the offi-

After deducting the value of the great staples from the domestic exports in October, the remainder for the minor exports, mainly manufactured, is larger in value than in any previous month excepting August and March. This value, \$48,578,656, was exceeded only \$200,000 in March, and not \$400,000 in August, but the amount includes some products not manufactured. The official classification, which includes refined petroleum, adds on that account \$1,800,000 to the value of manufactured exports in October compared with last March, but in the leading manufactured products the extraordinary March exports were only \$3,200,000 larger than those of October, and in August the difference was trifling. In all other months the exports of manufactured products were smaller than in October, so that it cannot be claimed that as vet the rise in prices of manufactured products here has reduced exports to other countries The following figures, from the official classification for different months, exclude important products of mines and forests which are in fact manufactured:

EXPORTS	MANUFACT	TURED PRO	DUCTS.
January February March April May June July August September October November	24,489,860 36,075,733 33,015,570 30,816,344 31,812,775 29,932,044 34,158,777 31,373,264 33,864,376	1898. \$22,988,808 21,048,631 28,214,450 25,992,552 27,031,790 27,216,869 26,983,116 25,805,485 25,000,047 25,416,046 26,471,131 28,283,688	1897. \$20,621,179 20,248,989 25,876,861 24,014,351 26,458,000 25,873,997 23,602,784 22,909,927 22,749,114 22,247,998 21,688,204 23,370,317

The increase of 50 per cent over October, 1897, compared with less than \$4,800,000, or 414, per cent, in the value of all domestic exports for that month, indicates something of the development which still goes forward in foreign trade notwithstanding the advance in prices. Among the principal articles of domestic exports, manufactured tobacco only falls behind last year, while in fertilizers the increase is over \$300,000, or 75 per cent: in paper \$17,000, or 4 per cent; in paraffine, slight; in chemicals not agricultural \$167,000, or 25 per cent; in ollcake \$454,000, or 40 per cent; in vegetable olls \$165,000, or 16 per cent; in cotton manufactures \$461,000, or 28 per cent; in leather and Its manufactures \$526,000, or 30 per cent; in wood and manufactures thereof \$719,000, or 24 per cent; in copper and its manufactures \$1. 615,000, or 60 per cent, and in iron and its products \$2,614,000, or 30 per cent. But the advance in prices has been much greater in iron and steel than in any other class of commodities, and yet the increase in exports of those articles is greater in amount than in any other item, and, in proportion, unusually large,

In this statement, as in those for previous months, there are included with iron and steel products agricultural implements, in value \$357. 841, with an increase of 22 per cent; cars and carriages, in value \$572,515, with a slight increase, and instruments, scientific and electric. \$541,980, with an increase of 70 per cent. Of the iron and steel products regularly so classified the increase of \$2,300,000, or over 30 per cent, is nearly all in machinery and such other products as command high prices in proportion to the cost of the iron used as material, while in the cruder forms a decrease of exports appears. Thus there is a large decrease in pig and scrap iron, steel billets, hoops and bands and wire rods. But of products the price of which is over twice that of the pig used as material, including bars, sheets, plates, structural forms, wire and builders' hardware, the every shareholder in them has to take not value exported was \$1,525,945, against \$821,905 merely the usual and measurable risk of a for the same months last year, a gain of 71

pumps and presses, electrical and metal working machinery, cutlery and firearms, tools and sewing and shoemaking machinery, the value exported in October was \$4,714,289, against \$3,-644,845 last year, a gain of 29 per cent. steel ralls there is also an increase of nearly \$400,000 for the month, and in miscellaneous products, presumably of high cost, the gain is \$300,000. These comparisons serve to show that while the advance in prices here has actually reduced materially the exports of crude materials and the more simple products it has not as yet prevented a steady growth in the exports of machinery and the more costly products of iron

Mr. Goebel seems about to be holst by his own Elections Board.

and steel.

The Ramapo reptile still shows a sign of life n the activity of its attorneys. They come into court asking for an extension of time in which to show cause why the snake already scotched should not be killed outright, and an end made of it. But it is the tail of the serpent which dies last, and Ramapo, in spite of attorneys, is siready dead except in that quivering ex-

Aguinaldo still appears to have appetite for killing American soldiers. And our anti-expansionists rejoice in proportion.

The Democratic Club shows a prosperous balance sheet at the expense of the public, and winds up the year with an unexhausted stock of stimulants valued at over \$4,000. It is a token of Tammany moderation to be worn by the order like a Father Mathew medal, and is the only thing of the kind in its regalia.

If the State Tax Commissioners manage to save the corporations one year's franchise taxes by interpretations of the law or other delays, a great many people will be asking the reason why.

### PERSONAL.

When M. Bénard, the French architect who has designed the buildings of the University of California, at Berkeley, visited the university site the other day, he thus expressed himself, according to The San Francisco Chronicle

"It is grand. It is beautiful. It is unique. It is ideal. The flowers all blooming, the fresh green shrubbery out of doors, the great live oaks-it is more than I ever expected to find. Such a site, such a view, such a commanding hill and slope and plain! Berkeley can be another Nice. It has the flowers and trees and the climate. In Nice are the flowers and trees and the climate. In Nice are beautiful flowering plants and shrubs and splendid marble buildings, all white and pure and beautiful. catching the sunshine and giving light and life and purity to the scene, showing to advantage the rich color tones of bright flowers and fresh green leaves. In New-York it is so different. All along Fifthave, are houses of hideous brown stone. I want no dirty dark colors, no yellow sandstones, no terra cottas, no reds. For me there is nothing so fine as the clear and beautiful white stones; if not marble, then whitish stone."

The German Emperor is said to be a rapid and sure shot. He often uses merely his right hand, but generally prefers a method of balancing the barrels anywhere on the left arm, though chiefly above the bend of the elbow.

Professor David Wolfe Marks, of London, who has just entered his eighty-ninth year, is still possession of all his faculties, but he seldom officiates in the Reformed Congregation (Jewish) in London, which he founded. About a year ago he re-signed the professorship of Hebrew in University College, London. Many years ago Dr. Adler, then chief rabbi of the English and German Jews, ex-communicated him for his liberalism.

Bishop O. W. Whitaker, of Philadelphia, who has charge of Episcopai missionary work in Cuba, will visit that island next month.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special).-Professor Josiah Royce is about to start for Scotland to conlinue the Gifford lectures on natural religion at the University of Aberdeen. He delivered the lectures during the Christmas holidays a year ago. The course was founded by the late Lord Gifford, Judge of the High Court of Justice in Scotland, who left 150,000 to the universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow and St. Andrews, in order that they might arrive at a clearer conception of natural religion.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A New-Haven paper announced the other that a certain clergyman would preach on the "Mania in the Desert," and that another would take for his subject "An Altar to an Unknown

The small boy with some bandboxes climbed onto the back platform of the crowded car. "Gimme a little room to set 'em down," he said, and the men obligingly pushed together. "What's in 'em?" asked the conductor. "Ladies hats," said the boy. "Wot did you think it wuz-foldin' beds?" The conductor paid no attention to this saily. "Well, can't you see that if you leave 'em down there they'll get smashed an' stepped on?" he harshly inquired. "That's all 'right," said the boy, "it won't hurt 'em a bit-they're the new fall shapes," -(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

They are telling this story in Washington abou ongressman Clayton, of Alabama, who used to be District Attorney in his State: It became his duty at one time to prosecute an old man for making illicit whiskey. It was not a very serious infrac-tion of the law, but the old backwoodsman had been reckless in his open violation, and it was necessary to make an example of him. He was brought into court, and after the Government had stated its case the old man, who had no lawyer, asked to be allowed to go upon the stand. He was told that this would render him liable to answer any questions, but he insisted. Well, Uncle John," said Clayton, "did you really

make any whiskey in your still?" 'Henry." replied the old man, with pathetic tone

"I know'd your pa; I voted for your pa every time he ran for jedge. And, Henry, your pa would never have axed me no question like that! The jurors laughed, the Court smiled and Clay-

ton relented. The old man drove home that night,

Here is an advertisement from a South African paper which suggests a, little serio-comic reliefato the grim realities of war: "War! Save your windows! War! Barriesdes in wood and iron erected expeditiously and at lowest cost." It is an ill war that blows no one any good. There will also be a good opening for the glass manufacturer and the general repairer by the time the last shot is fired in South Africa.—(Glasgow Herald.

An authority on the language of golf says that the term "caddles," or "cawdles," is akin to "cad" and "cadet," and means messengers or unattached male servants. Caddles, in fact, were originally a class of men, found in every Scottish town of any size, who were at the beck and call of everybody who wanted an odd job done. Hence, they were at the beck and call of everybody who was starting for a game of goif, and now, thanks to the organization of labor, they are employed solely by the golfer.

"And do you raise roses this season of the year?" inquired the customer.

"Oh, yes," replied the florist, rubbing his hands. "this is just the season when we do raise them. We've just put 'em up to \$3 a dozen."—(Yonkers Statesman.

"Our sanctum," says "The Galena (Kan.) Repub lican," "is papered with beautiful pictures, each card representing a package of tobacco, and the whole collection representing the number (2,108) which we chewed in two years. They make beautiful wall paper, but to save our gizzard we can't think so when we realize that every picture is a glaring testimonial of our darned foolishness.

Economy.—The pastor's wife heard of a desperately poor family. Of course, she went to see about it. A man with a month's growth of beard opened the door for her. The room certainly wasn't very cheerful, but in one corner there was a coal oil stove, which was still burning, although it was after 10 o'clock.

"Well," she said to the man, "why do you keep your stove burning all day?"

"Oh, mum." he answered, "we ain't got no matches, an' if we put it out we couldn't never light it again."—(Life.

A bern in Aroostook, Me., has long go

shingled because the farmer who owned it was too infirm to climb to the roof, while one of his sons had gone to war in the Philippines and the other to the Klondike. The other day, however, the farmer's only daughter came home from the norma school and shingled the barn as well as any man in town could have done, and she didn't once pound her fingers with the hammer, either.

Teacher-Bobble, did you look up the story of the Prodigal Son, as I told you?

Bobble-No'm. Ma wouldn't let me take the Bible. She's pressin' autumn leaves in it.—(San Francisco Examiner.

## ART EXHIBITIONS.

PORTRAITS BY HERMAN G. HERKOMER HELLEU'S DRYPOINTS-LANDSCAPES BY ARTHUR MOPBER-A LOVING CUP FOR WORTHINGTON WHITTREDGE-OTHER SHOWS AND IN-

CIDENTS.

Mr. Herman G. Herkomer is a familiar figure

in English art, and his work has long been favorably known here. A small exhibition at the gallery of Boussod, Valadon & Co. brings together portraits painted by him at various times from 1887 to the present year. The earliest of these is of the artist himself, in cap and gown, a painting of great simplicity and vigor, which has borne well the test of time. The color, it is true, has darkened perceptibly, but the modelling of the head has lost none of its effect, A reighboring canvas, the portrait of a venerable student poring over his books, is the product of much the same method-namely, the concentration of the light on the head and hands-but the remaining nine canvases are fl. justrative of a slightly different conception of what the picture of a personality should be Three portraits of ladies testify to a lively sym. pathy for the designs of the English masters of the last century, the figures being studied out of doors, with landscapes and trees handled in a more or less decorative manner. The style in these is less vigorous than in the artist's own portrait. On the other hand, he has enriched his color and has gained luminosity in his atmosphere. Perhaps the most notable portrait in the collection, because most accomplished and charming, is that one of a lad in red velvet, with his coat thrown carelessly over the back of the chair in which he is seated, and with a violoncello at his side. The draughtsmanship In this is delicately expressive, the handling throughout is as refined as it is authoritative. and the color is purer and mellower than in any of the other canvases. The collection as a whole speaks of sincerity and ready workmanship. This single portrait is felicitous, showing the artist in one of his happiest and most confident moments.

The art of M. Paul Helleu, like all fractle things, requires to be handled with discretion. An exhibition at the Keppel Gallery, which includes seventy-eight drypoints, three lithographs and fifteen or twenty drawings, lends appositeness to this reflection. The group of drawings is not too large. Three lithographs are surely not too many. But we would make a considerable number of deductions from the collection of dry. points. They all reflect the temperament of one of the most exquisite artists of our day; but a comparison of No. 8, "Girl with a Black Hat," and No. 11, "A Portrait," will show at once that even M. Helleu can deviate from distinction into commonplace. Since he is still in the prime of life, there is no reason why we should be asked to sift his triumphs from his failures; an exhibition like that at present under review should be confined to the former. The "Girl with a Black Hat" represents the Helleu that is interesting; it sparkles with his style; it has his accent of elegance; the rich, velvety tone in the hat is a crowning touch to a plate in every respect characteristic and delightful. The other feminine portrait to which we have referred is bald and colorless, perfunctory in effect, whatever the artist's feeling may have been when he made it. There are others, too many others, as cold and as futile. We scarcely think of blaming M. Helleu. His art is, indeed, limited in scope, slight in depth, and, like a good ballade by a clever minor poet, captivating if encountered under just the right conditions. His impressions of French women are new, he records them often with incomparable finesse, but when fourscore of hem are brought together in one place we redze that the mood has not always been perfect nor has the hand invariably done its office in the right way. This does not matter with an artist of power and of varied ideas, because even his least successful things are touched with the magic of genius. M. Helleu works in too narrow a field, and his talent, exquisite as it is, cannot redeem him from monotony-and worsewhen he strikes the wrong note. If this butterfly lightness and fragility of his were not the very essence of his art we would say less about deductions. But the latter should be made by the amateur and student, who will then be the more impressed with what is left. Helleu at his best is fascinating. It is an interesting fact that while the drypoints vary the drawings are

Mr. Arthur Hoeber, after a prolonged absence, as an exhibitor, from the local galleries, reappears under the auspices of Arthur Tooth & Sons, with seventeen paintings done in New-Jersey. In quiet preparation he has improved in his art and in his interpretation of landscape sentiment. If the balance of the composition in the large picture of "Autumn" is not absolutely true, the spirit of the scene, on the other hand. is admirably rendered, and the tree forms are handled with knowledge and sympathy. This, almost more than any other of the canvases, shows with how much more subtlety Mr. Hoeber now works. His vision of nature is clearer and wider. The skies everywhere in this collection ratify this judgment. "The September Moon" contains some charming passages of rosy color, and here, by the way, the design and the treatment of the sky are equally successful. The two pictures mentioned are perhaps the most ambitious of the seventeen in conception and in scale, but the smallest studies reveal a serious purpose and intelligent workmanship. We may cite in illustration "The Lingering Glow" and the capital little panel, "The Edge of the Pond." These fruits of his summer's work should encourage Mr. Hoeber to resume his regular costributions to the larger exhibitions.

Three hundred oil paintings and water color by foreign artists, collected by Mr. William ?. Lamoriniere, are on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, where they will be sold at aution on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week. All the Continental schools are represented in popular examples. some of them merely pretty, others having more lasting qualities. The best things are the Dutch water colors in one of the small upper rooms. We may name among the artists reprisented Grolleron, Blommers, Jacquet, B. He rison, W. Maris, A. Mauve, Richet, M. Kals Worms, Ball, Corcos, G. H. Boughton, Santos and Roybet.

The National Arts Club proposes to give occ sional exhibitions of pictures, but the chief purpose to which its pleasant little gallery is put ! the exploitation of arts and crafts not easily to be studied elsewhere. The third of these exhibitions, visible to-day, is devoted to pottery, old and new. The old pieces, however, are not very numerous. The gallery is chiefly occupied by the products of American potteries. The beautiful Rookwood ware is shown, and some interesting specimens are sent by Mr. Charles Volkmar. of Corona; Mr. Hugh C. Robinson, of Dedham; the pottery department of Newcomb College, at New-Orleans; Mr. Theophilus Brouwer, jr., of East Hampton, and Mr. Theodore B. Starr, representing the Grueby Faience Company, of Boston. Mr. Volkmar seems to have followed Orlental models in his single color glazes. The results are promising, though still leaving much to seek in purity and strength. They are important indicating what may some day be done in Amer-

ica. Mr. Brouwer's experiments with goldles! underneath the glaze have been audacious, and he has gained some brilliant effects. From his pottery, as from Mr. Volkmar's, we may look for significant developments. The Rookwood ware is well known, but the examples shown here include some striking novelties. The Grueby #1-